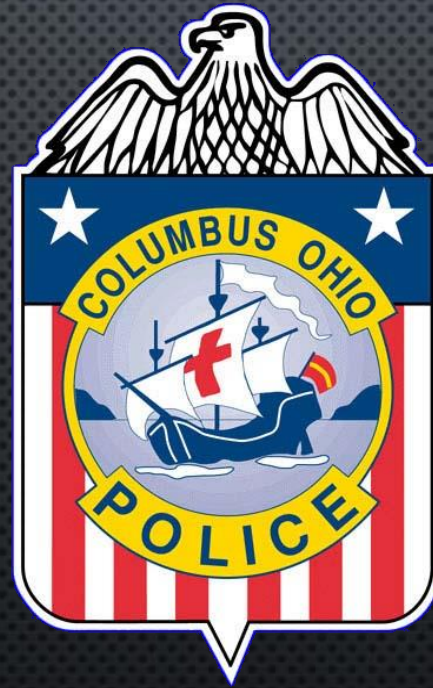


TEACHING THE PUBLIC THE

ABC'S OF POLICING

“WHY WE DO WHAT WE DO”



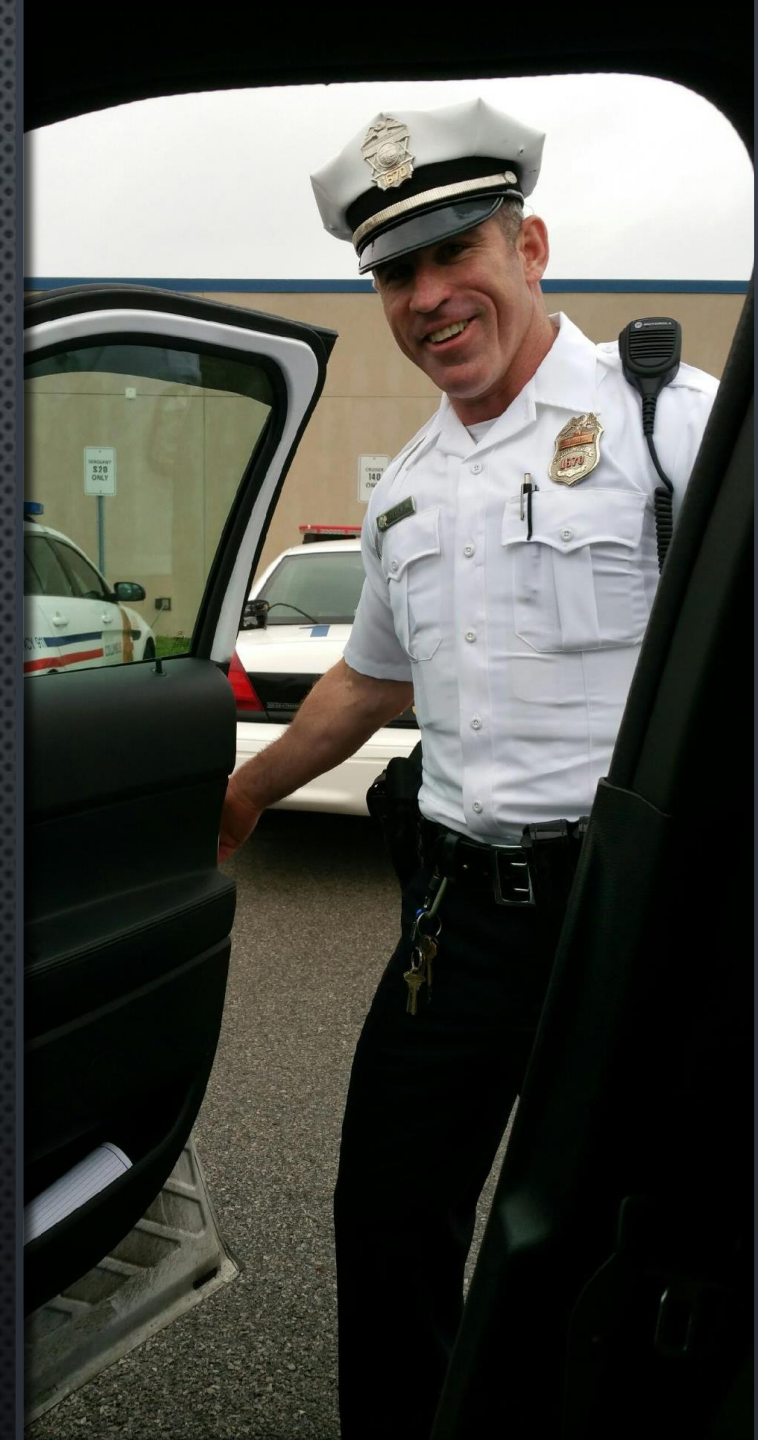
COLUMBUS POLICE TRAINING ACADEMY

ABC'S OF POLICING

“WHY WE DO WHAT WE DO - EDUCATING THE PUBLIC”

OFFICER RICK HANNAH

- B.A. CRIMINOLOGY. OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
- 21 YEARS WITH THE COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE
- CURRENTLY ASSIGNED TO THE TRAINING BUREAU — DEFENSIVE TACTICS UNIT
- U.S. MARINE CORPS VETERAN



CPD'S LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCREDITATION HISTORY

SINCE BEGINNING THE PROCESS IN JULY 1990, THE DIVISION HAS VOLUNTARILY CONTINUED ITS COMMITMENT TO AN **INTERNALLY DRIVEN** AND **INTERNALLY FOCUSED** LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCREDITATION PROGRAM

- JULY 1999 – INITIAL ACCREDITATION
- JULY 2002 – INITIAL RE-ACCREDITATION
- JULY 2005 – 2ND RE-ACCREDITATION
- JULY 2008 – 3RD RE-ACCREDITATION
- JULY 2011 – 4TH RE-ACCREDITATION (1ST ADVANCED ACCREDITATION)
- JULY 2014 – 5TH RE-ACCREDITATION (2ND ADVANCED ACCREDITATION)
- JULY 2017 – 6TH RE-ACCREDITATION (3RD ADVANCED ACCREDITATION)



WHAT WE TEACH:

- **RECRUIT TRAINING – 70 HOURS OF DT**
- **BOXING, KICK BOXING, MUAY THAI, JIU-JITSU, WRESTLING, KRAV MAGA.**
- **ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE**
- **CIVILIAN SELF-DEFENSE**
- **OFFICER PHASE TRAINING - RECERTIFICATION**
- **TASER AND IMPACT WEAPONS**
- **SHOOTING AT AND FROM MOVING VEHICLES**
- **STRESS INOCULATION:**
 - **IF RECRUITS CAN'T EXECUTE IN A CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT, WHAT ARE THE CHANCES THEY WILL EXECUTE IN THE UNPREDICTABLE ENVIRONMENTS ON THE STREET?**

FORCE

- **LEGAL, TACTICAL AND ETHICAL DECISIONS REGARDING FORCE SHOULD BE BASED ON STATE AND FEDERAL LAW**
- **4TH AMENDMENT - UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES**
- **14TH AMENDMENT - THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE**



SCENARIO

Tennessee v. Garner (1985)

- Prior to *Tennessee v. Garner* (1985), the **fleeing felon rule** guided deadly force decision-making in most U.S. jurisdictions.
- The Court invalidated the fleeing felon rule and held that deadly force could be justified only where the suspect could reasonably be thought to represent a significant threat of serious injury or death to the public or the officer and where deadly force is necessary to effect the arrest.



GRAHAM VS. CONNOR 1989

- THE SEVERITY OF THE CRIME AT ISSUE
- WHETHER THE SUSPECT IS ACTIVELY RESISTING
- WHETHER THE SUSPECT IS ATTEMPTING TO EVADE ARREST BY FLIGHT
- WHETHER THE SUSPECT POSES AN IMMEDIATE THREAT TO THE SAFETY OF THE OFFICER OR OTHERS

490 U.S. 386 (1989)

GRAHAM VS. CONNOR

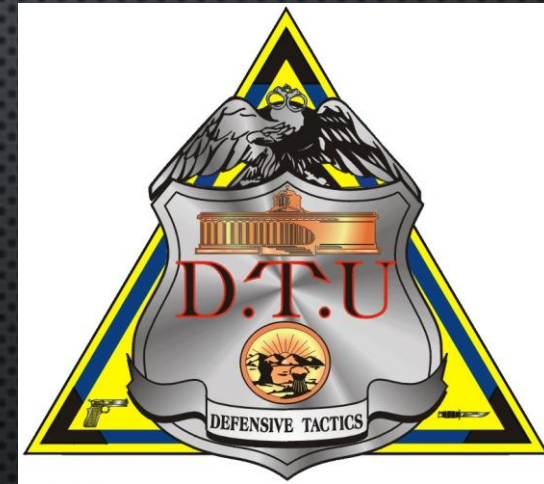
"THE CALCULUS OF REASONABLENESS MUST EMBODY ALLOWANCE FOR THE FACT THAT **POLICE OFFICERS ARE OFTEN FORCED TO MAKE SPLIT-SECOND JUDGMENTS IN CIRCUMSTANCES THAT ARE TENSE, UNCERTAIN, AND RAPIDLY EVOLVING - ABOUT THE AMOUNT OF FORCE THAT IS NECESSARY IN A PARTICULAR SITUATION.**"

PLAKAS VS DRINSKI 1994

- LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS DO NOT HAVE TO USE ALL FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES TO AVOID A SITUATION WHERE DEADLY FORCE CAN JUSTIFIABLY BE USED
- “THE FOURTH AMENDMENT DOES NOT REQUIRE THE USE OF THE LEAST DEADLY ALTERNATIVE AS LONG AS THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE IS REASONABLE”

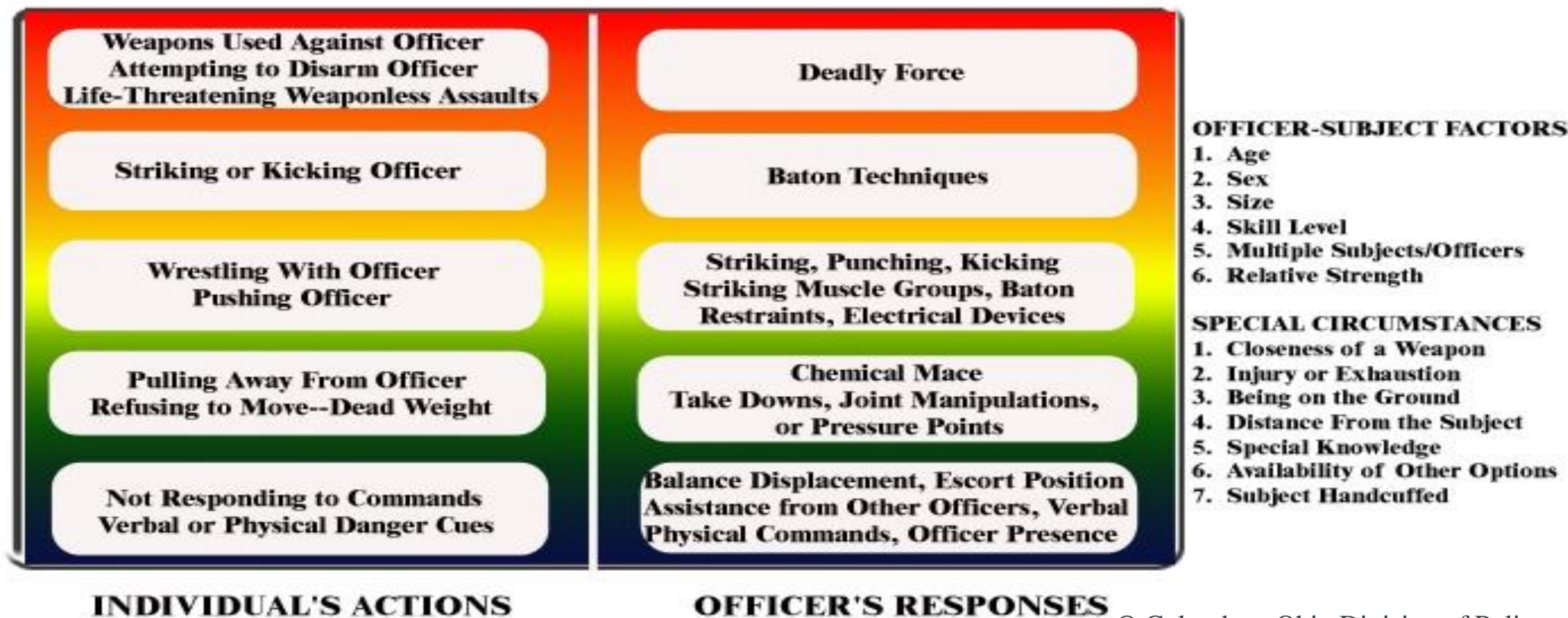
CARE, CUSTODY AND CONTROL

- TECHNIQUES USED ARE MEDICALLY MERCIFUL
 - USED TO DEFEND AND CONTROL
 - UNTIL SUBJECT SUBMITS OR SURRENDERS
 - RESPOND TO THE THREAT NOT THE ASSAULT
 - DON'T HAVE TO BE HIT FIRST TO STRIKE
 - SHOT AT TO SHOOT



ACTION-RESPONSE USE OF FORCE CONTINUUM

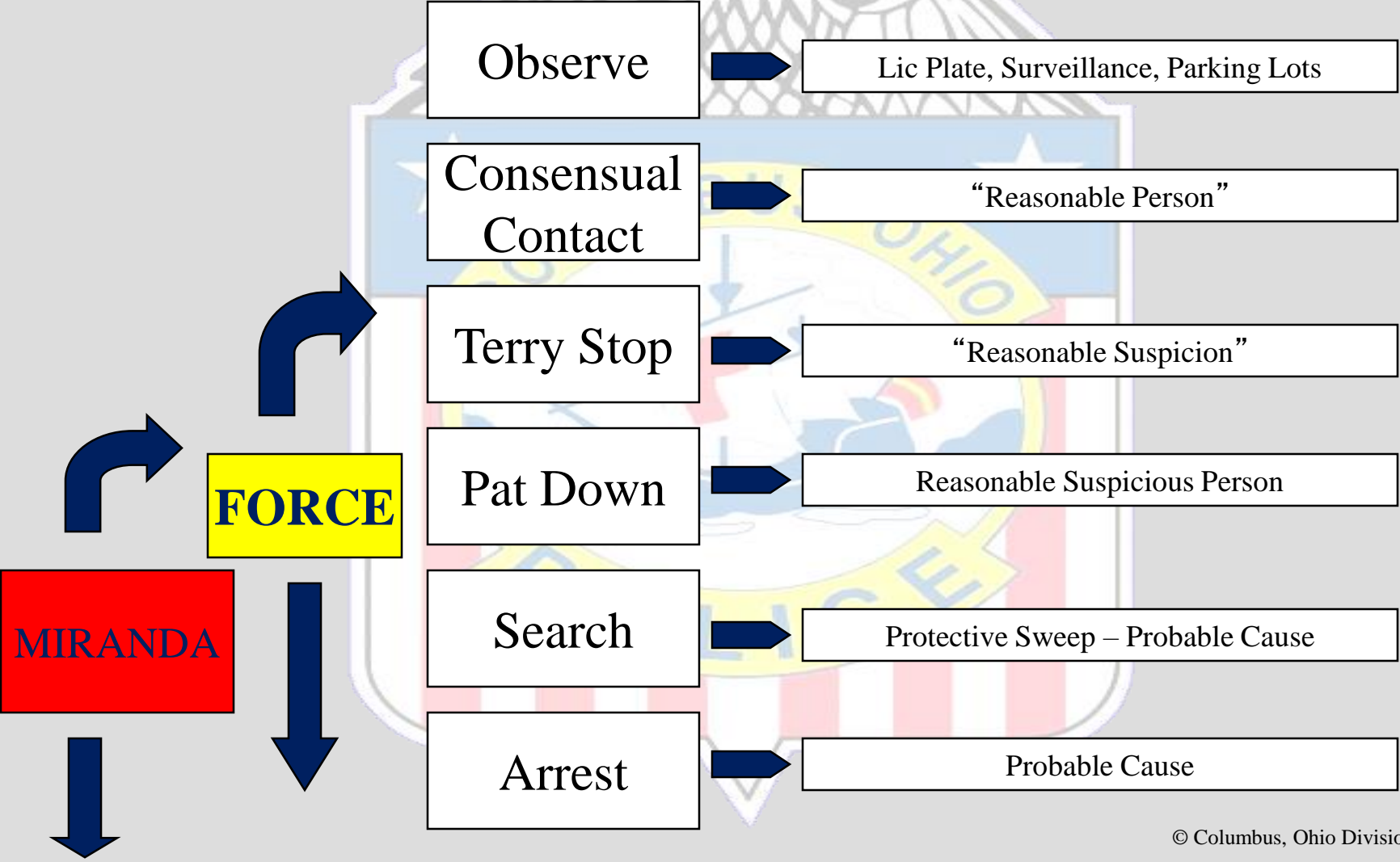
IMPORTANT -- The list of officer responses is **NOT** intended to be in any specific order, but reflects on the amount of resistance encountered. The officer will choose the necessary response to gain control of the situation based on departmental policy, his/her physical capabilities, perception, training, and experience.



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Continuum of Arrest: Control - Handcuff - Search - Evaluate - Transport

Citizen Contacts



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Citizen Vehicle Contact

Pennsylvania v. Mimms – Gives the officer the procedural authority to request the driver, of a legally stopped vehicle, to exit the vehicle for officer safety 434 U.S. 106 (1977)



Maryland v. Wilson – Gives the officer the procedural authority to request the passenger, of a legally stopped vehicle, to exit the vehicle for officer safety 519 U.S. 408 (1997)

REACTION PRINCIPALS

- A VEHICLE TRAVELING 60 MPH GOES 5,280 FT IN ONE MINUTE, 88 FEET IN ONE SECOND AND 29 FEET IN 1/3 OF A SECOND
- A PERSON RUNNING 100 YARDS IN 12 SECONDS RUNS 8.3 YARDS IN ONE SECOND AND 2.76 YARDS, OVER 8 FEET IN 1/3 OF A SECOND
- AN UZI ON FULL AUTO FIRES A 30 ROUND MAG IN 3 SECONDS, 10 ROUNDS IN 1 SECOND, AND OVER 3 ROUNDS IN 1/3 OF A SECOND
- A TRAINED FIGHTER CAN EASILY PUNCH SIX TIMES IN 1 SECOND OR TWO TIMES IN 1/3 OF A SECOND

What does it all mean?

- Reaction Time- a measure of time from the beginning of a suddenly presented and unanticipated signal to the beginning of the response to it.
- Movement Time- The time interval from the first movement in a response to the end of that movement
- Response Time- Equals reaction time+ movement time

GUN AT CONSOLE / CROSS BODY/ DRIVER'S WINDOW DISCHARGE

- FASTEST TIME:
 - 15/100THS
- AVERAGE TIME:
 - 25/100THS



“Why Is the Suspect Shot In the Back”, Bill Lewinski, Ph.D, The Police Marksman (November/December 2000)

GUN AT CONSOLE / CROSS BODY/ PASSENGER WINDOW DISCHARGE

- FASTEST TIME:
 - 9/100THS
- AVERAGE TIME:
 - 26/100THS



“Why Is the Suspect Shot In the Back”, Bill Lewinski, Ph.D, [The Police Marksman](#) (November/December 2000)

GUN IN WAISTBAND / COMBAT TUCK DISCHARGE

- FASTEST **TIME:**
 - **9/100THS**
- AVERAGE TIME:
 - 23/100THS



“Why Is the Suspect Shot In the Back”, Bill Lewinski, Ph.D, [The Police Marksman](#) (November/December 2000)

GUN IN WAISTBAND / ARM EXTENDED DISCHARGE

- FASTEST TIME:
 - 9/100THS
- AVERAGE TIME:
 - 26/100THS



“Why Is the Suspect Shot In the Back”, Bill Lewinski, Ph.D, [The Police Marksman](#) (November/December 2000)

GUN EXTENDED BACK STRONG SIDE/ DROP OFF TO SQUARE BACK

- Fastest Time:
00/100ths
- Average Time:
14/100ths



“Why Is the Suspect Shot In the Back”, Bill Lewinski, Ph.D, [The Police Marksman](#) (November/December 2000)

GUN CROSS BODY / OVER SHOULDER DROP OFF TO SQUARE BACK

- FASTEST TIME:
 - 00/100THS
- AVERAGE TIME:
 - 09/100THS



“Why Is the Suspect Shot In the Back”, Bill Lewinski, Ph.D, [The Police Marksman](#) (November/December 2000)

GUN CROSS BODY / UNDER ARM DROP OFF TO SQUARE BACK

- FASTEST TIME:
 - 00/100THS
- AVERAGE TIME:
 - 13/100THS



“Why Is the Suspect Shot In the Back”, Bill Lewinski, Ph.D, [The Police Marksman](#) (November/December 2000)

90 DEGREE TURN / WEAPON DISCHARGE / SQUARE BACK

- FASTEST TIME:
 - 50/100THS
- AVERAGE TIME:
 - 90/100THS



“Why Is the Suspect Shot In the Back”, Bill Lewinski, Ph.D, The Police Marksman (November/December 2000)

180 DEGREE TURN WITH MOMENTUM/ POINT GUN / SQUARE BACK

- FASTEST TIME:
 - 33/100THS
- AVERAGE TIME:
 - 58/100THS

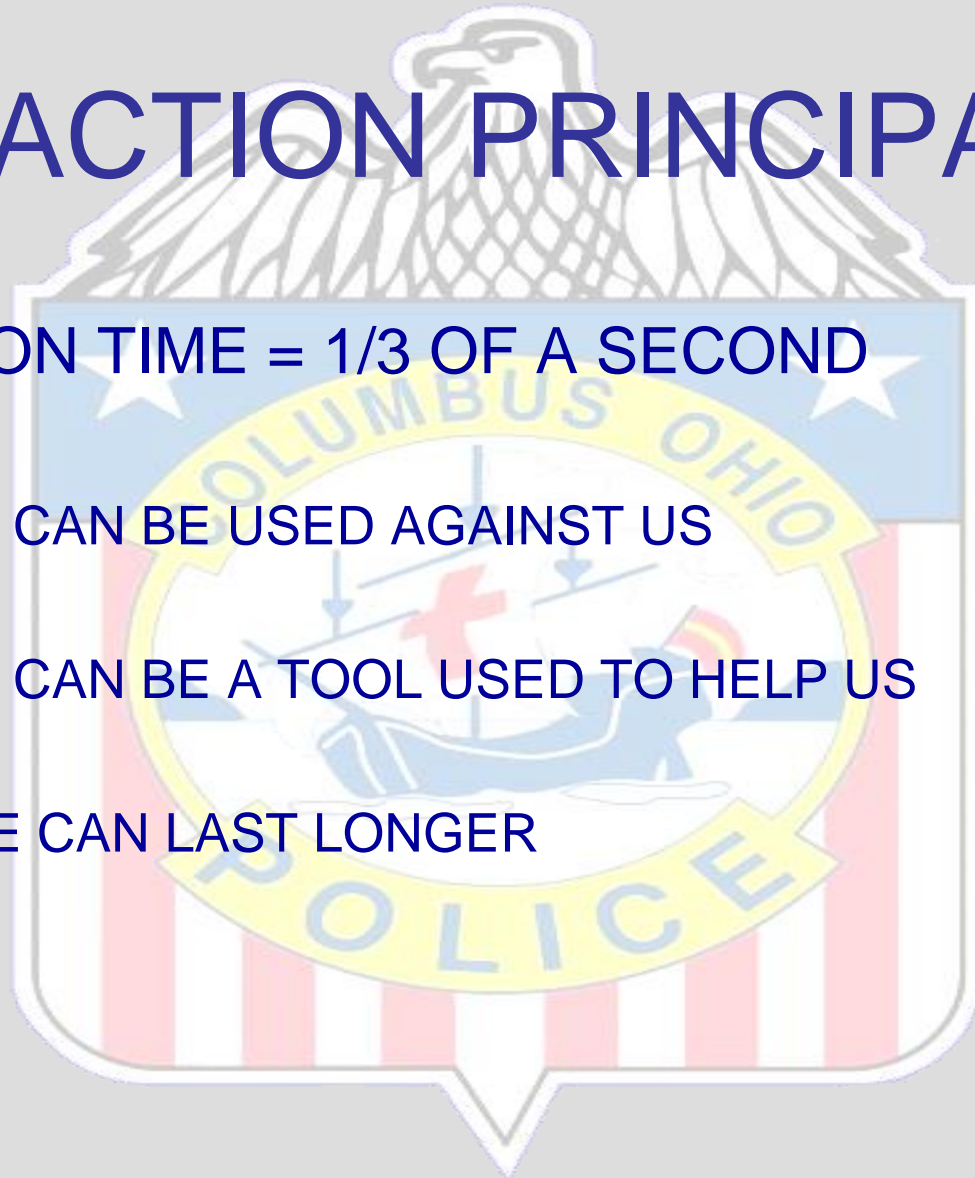


“Why Is the Suspect Shot In the Back”, Bill Lewinski, Ph.D, [The Police Marksman](#) (November/December 2000)



REACTION PRINCIPALS

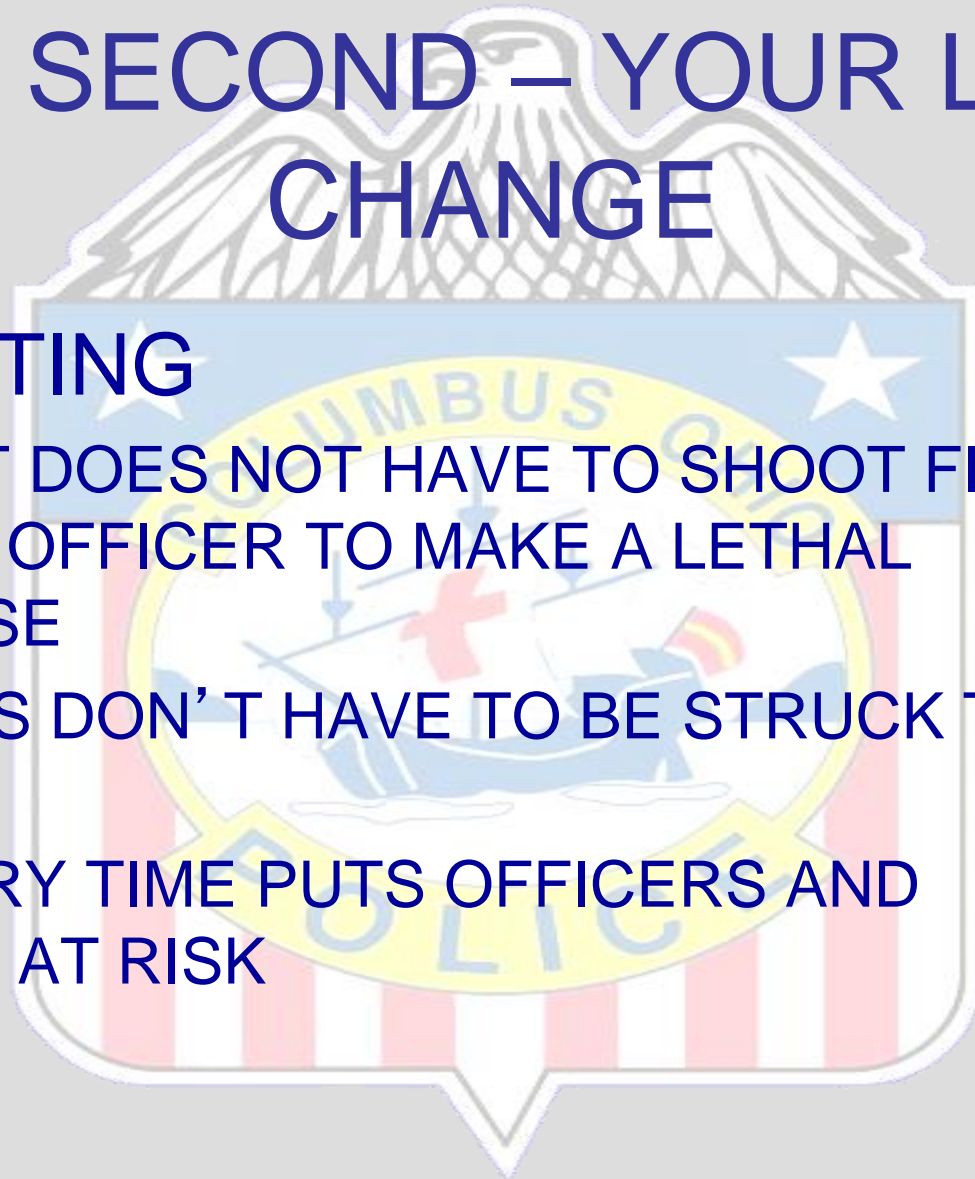
- HUMAN REACTION TIME = 1/3 OF A SECOND
 - REACTION TIME CAN BE USED AGAINST US
 - REACTION TIME CAN BE A TOOL USED TO HELP US
 - RECOVERY TIME CAN LAST LONGER



1/3 OF A SECOND – YOUR LIFE CAN CHANGE

MYTH BUSTING

- SUSPECT DOES NOT HAVE TO SHOOT FIRST FOR THE OFFICER TO MAKE A LETHAL RESPONSE
- OFFICERS DON'T HAVE TO BE STRUCK TO STRIKE
- RECOVERY TIME PUTS OFFICERS AND CITIZENS AT RISK



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KNIFE RESPONSE

- CORRECT RESPONSE IS DEADLY FORCE
- 21 FOOT GUIDE
- Among other police instructors, John Delgado, retired training officer for the Miami-Dade (FL) PD, has extended the 21-Foot Rule to **30 feet**. “Twenty-one feet doesn’t really give many officers time to get their gun out and fire accurately,” he says. Higher-security holsters complicate the situation, for one thing. Some manufacturers recommend 3,000 pulls to develop proficiency with a holster. Most cops don’t do that, so it takes them longer to get their gun out than what’s ideal.
- <https://www.usadojo.com/edged-weapon-defense-is-the-21-foot-rule-valid-part-1/>

TASER

A Taser cannot be used in edged weapon defense unless as officer has:

- Time
- Distance
- Barrier
- Deadly force backup
- It is a reasonable response



“GRAVITY OF SHOOTING FIRST”

- STORE OWNER, RESIDENT, OFF-DUTY OFFICER
- STATS OF OFF-DUTY OFFICERS KILLED

National Law Enforcement Memorial: Estimates 82 officers have been killed by other officers & 28 of those deaths were caused by mistaken identity

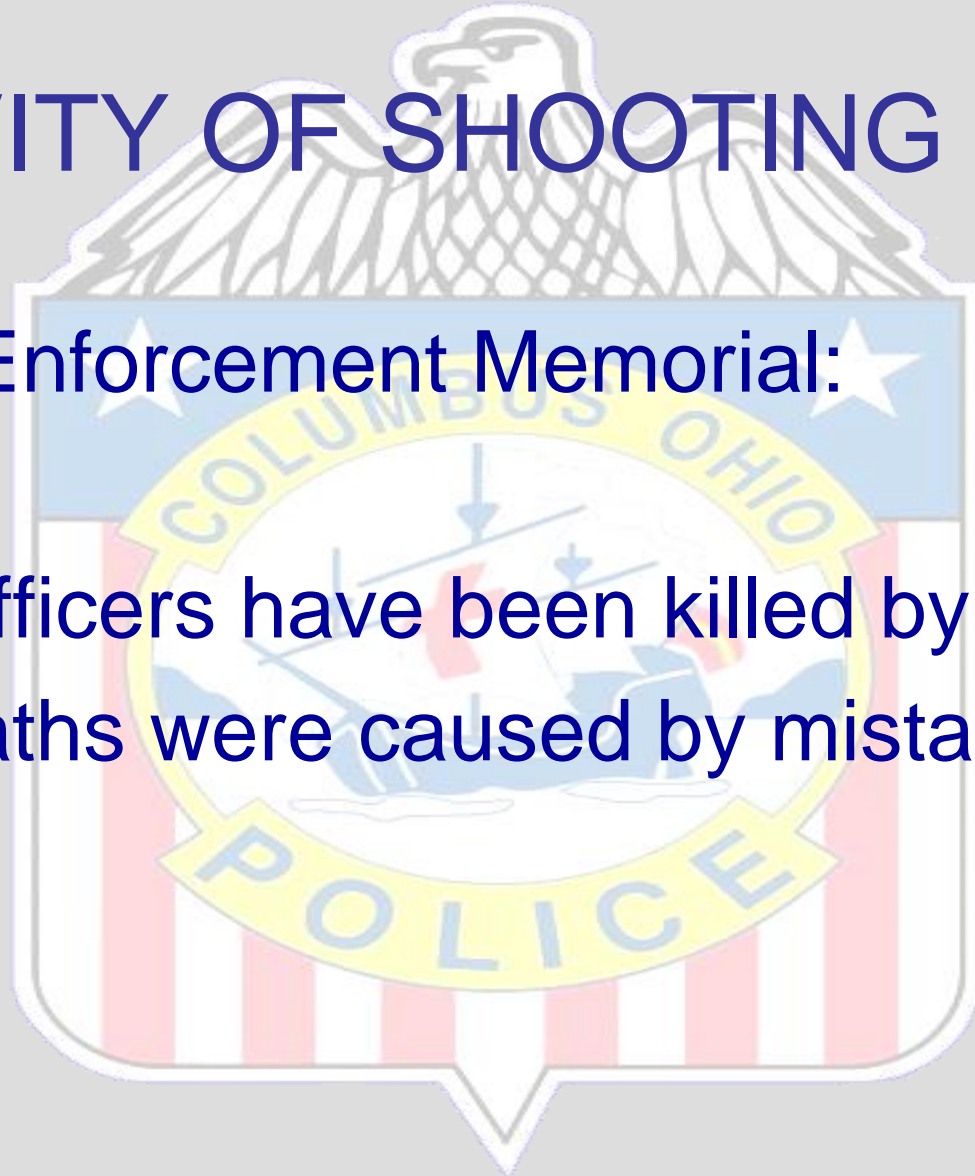


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GRAVITY OF SHOOTING FIRST

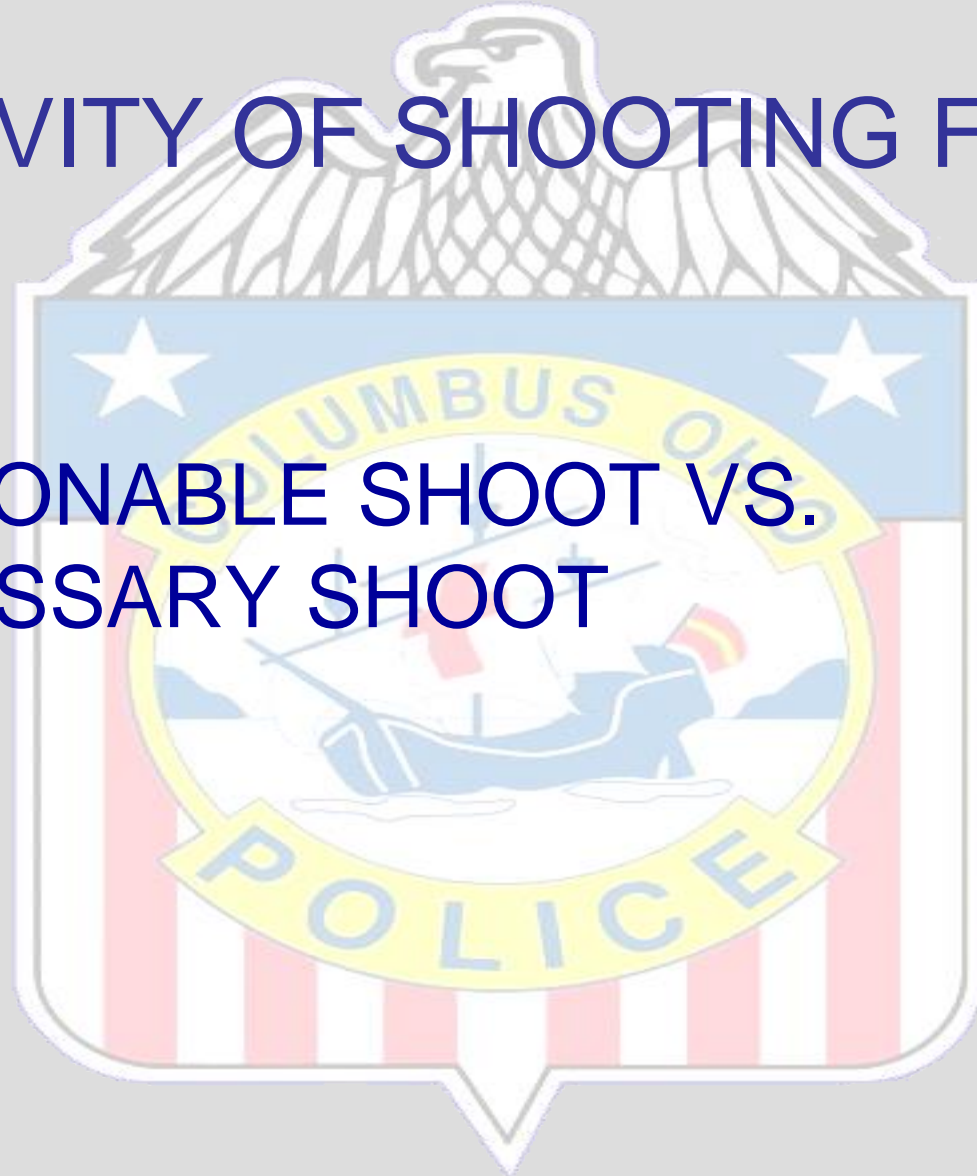
National Law Enforcement Memorial:

Estimates 82 officers have been killed by other officers
28 of those deaths were caused by mistaken identity



“GRAVITY OF SHOOTING FIRST”

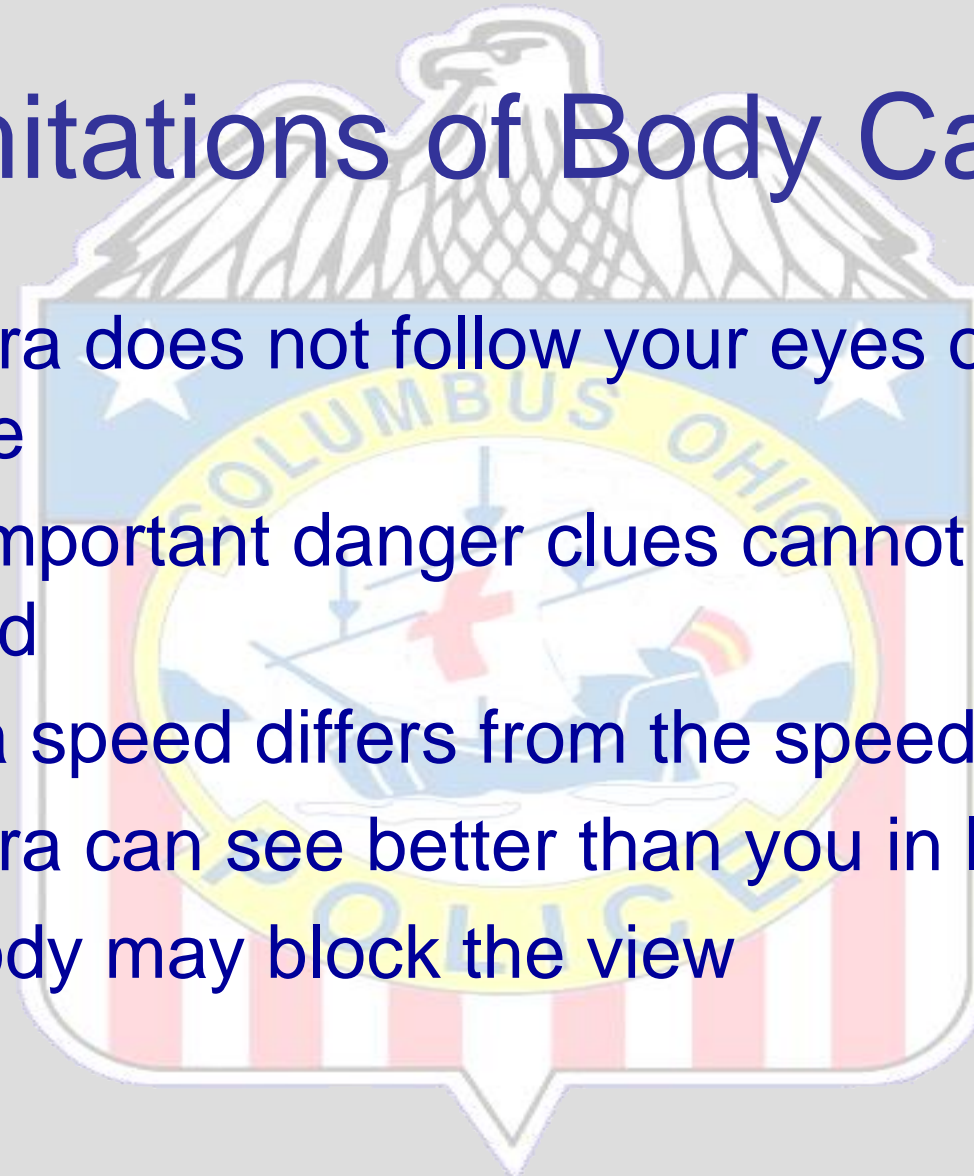
- REASONABLE SHOOT VS. NECESSARY SHOOT



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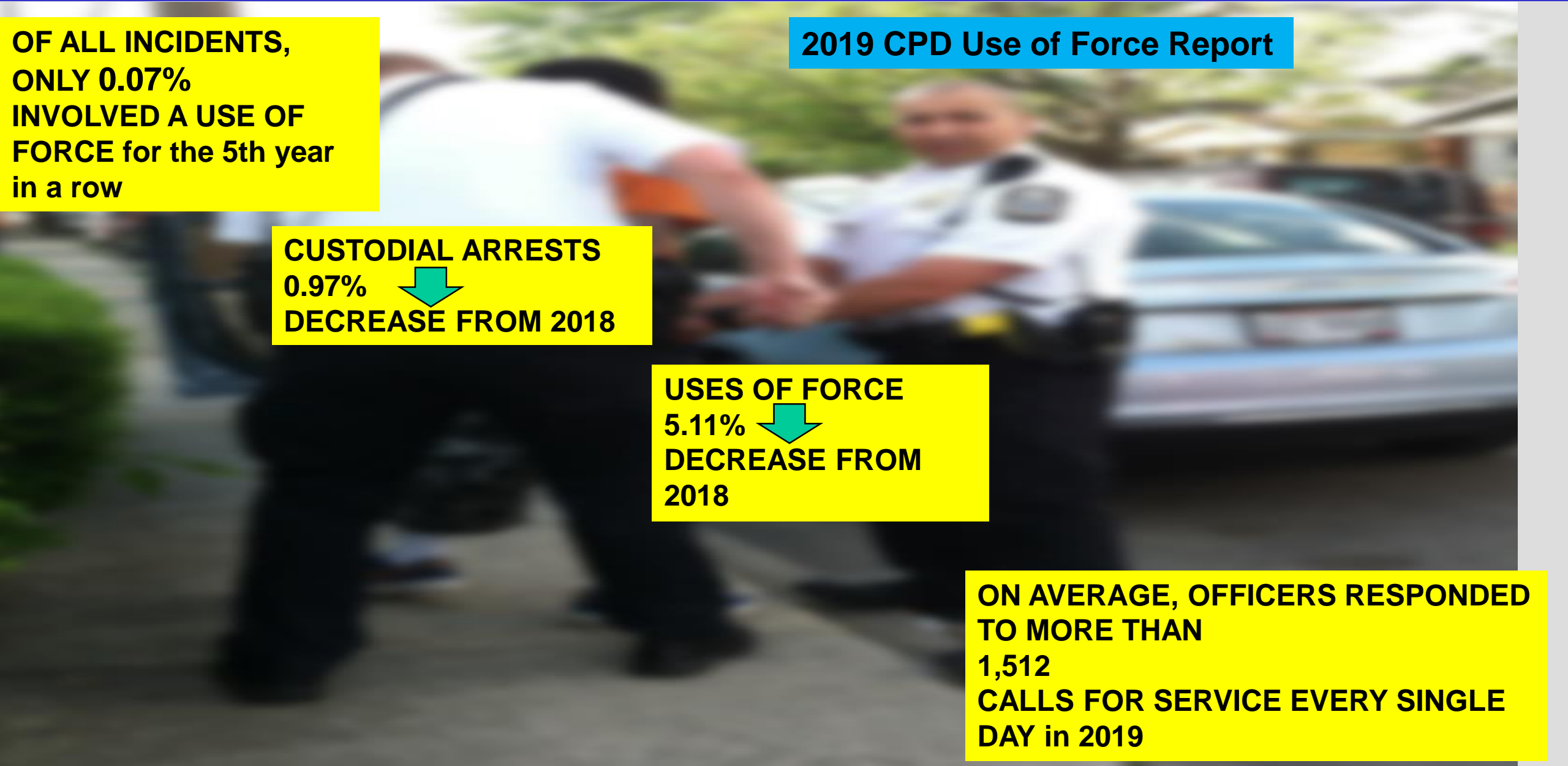
10 Limitations of Body Cameras

- A camera does not follow your eyes or see as they see
- Some important danger clues cannot be recorded
- Camera speed differs from the speed of life
- A camera can see better than you in low light
- Your body may block the view



10 Limitations of Body Cameras

- A camera only records in 2-D
- The absence of sophisticated time stamping may prove critical
- One camera may not be enough
- A camera encourages second guessing
- A camera can never replace a thorough investigation



2019 CPD Use of Force Report

**OF ALL INCIDENTS,
ONLY 0.07%
INVOLVED A USE OF
FORCE for the 5th year
in a row**

**CUSTODIAL ARRESTS
0.97% ↓
DECREASE FROM 2018**

**USES OF FORCE
5.11% ↓
DECREASE FROM
2018**

**ON AVERAGE, OFFICERS RESPONDED
TO MORE THAN
1,512
CALLS FOR SERVICE EVERY SINGLE
DAY in 2019**



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